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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,235	02/24/2004	Jerome Bayle	612.43484X00	1580
20457	7590	03/02/2009	EXAMINER	
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP			MERKLING, MATTHEW J	
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET				
SUITE 1800			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ARLINGTON, VA 22209-3873			1795	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/02/2009	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/784,235	BAYLE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	MATTHEW J. MERKLING	1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2008.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 and 20-26 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-9 and 20-26 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/17/08 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-4, 7-9, 20, 21 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sass (US 4,322,222).

**Regarding claim 1**, Sass discloses a facility for producing synthesis gas from a solid feedstock including organic matter (see abstract), said facility including means for circulating a heat-carrying solid providing at least some of the heat necessary for such production (see abstract), a zone Z1 (22) including pyrolysis and gasification means (see Fig. 1 where 22 is a pyrolysis/gasification reactor), a zone Z2 (27) including separation means (cyclone separator), a line for supplying gaseous and solid effluents from zone Z1

to zone Z2 (line 25), a zone Z3 (38) including gasification means (see Fig. 1 where 38 is a pyrolysis/gasification reactor), a zone Z4 (50) including separation means (cyclone separator, see Fig. 1), and a zone Z5 (68) including combustion means (furnace), characterized in that zone Z1 has means for pyrolysis and gasification of said feedstock in a transported fluidized bed (see Fig. 1 where 22 is a pyrolysis/gasification reactor, col. 2 lines 2-9), in that zone Z2 has means for at least partial separation of the effluents from zone Z1 (cyclone separator) into an essentially gaseous phase (line 28) and into an essentially solid phase (line 34), in that zone Z3 is supplied at least in part with said essentially solid phase (see Fig. 1 where solids in line 34 are introduced into reactor 38) and includes dense fluidized bed gasification means for gasification of said essentially solid phase (see Fig. 1 where 38 is a pyrolysis/gasification reactor, col. 2 lines 13-24), in that zone Z4 includes means for separating the effluents coming from zone Z3 (50 is a cyclone separator, see Fig. 1) into an essentially gaseous phase (line 54) and into an essentially solid phase (line 52), and in that zone Z5 (68) includes means for combusting the essentially solid phase coming from zone Z3 (68 is a furnace, see Fig. 1) and means for transferring the heat-carrying solid coming from said combustion into zone Z1 (via conduit 76 and 24).

**Regarding claim 2,** Sass further discloses zone Z5 has means for combusting the essentially solid phase coming from zone Z4 (Z5/68 is a furnace).

**Regarding claims 3 and 20,** Sass further discloses said pyrolysis/gasification zone Z1 includes means for supplying a reactive carrier gas (via conduit 20 and 21), means for

introducing said feedstock (conduit 20), and means for injecting the heat-carrying solid (conduit 24, see Fig. 1).

**Regarding claims 4 and 21,** Sass further discloses said combustion zone Z5 has means for introducing an oxidizing gas (conduit 66) and means for transferring the heat-carrying solid coming from said combustion, to zone Z1 (via conduits 76 and 24).

**Regarding claims 7 and 24,** Sass further discloses zone Z3 includes reactive carrier gas supply means (conduit 47).

**Regarding claims 8 and 25,** Sass further discloses zone Z3 includes means for introducing the feedstock (conduit 36).

**Regarding claims 9 and 26,** Sass further discloses said zone Z5 includes means for supplying an additional fuel (depending on what is injected through conduit 66).

**Regarding limitations recited in claims 1 and 9,** which are directed to a manner of operating disclosed system, neither the manner of operating a disclosed device nor material or article worked upon further limit an apparatus claim. Said limitations do not differentiate apparatus claims from prior art. See MPEP §2114 and 2115. Further, process limitations do not have a patentable weight in an apparatus claim. See *Ex parte Thibault*, 164 USPQ 666, 667 (Bd. App. 1969) that states “Expressions relating the apparatus to contents thereof and to an intended operation are of no significance in determining patentability of the apparatus claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 5 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sass (US 4,322,222) as applied to claims 1 and 2 above and further in view of Reh et al. (US 4,347,064).

**Regarding claim 5**, Sass discloses Z2 and Z4 as cyclone separators, but does not explicitly discloses adding the gaseous phase from Z2 to Z4. In other words, Sass does not disclose sending the gaseous phase from pyrolysis reactor 22 through two cyclone separators.

Reh also discloses a means to convert a carbonaceous solid into a valuable gas via pyrolysis/gasification (see abstract).

Reh teaches the gaseous effluent from a pyrolysis reactor (5) is sent through two cyclone separators (8 and 11) in order to provide a more thorough separation of the solid and the gases (col. 4 lines 31-44).

As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to send the gaseous stream of Sass from Z2 (27) to Z4 (50) (as taught by Reh) in order to further remove the solids that are entrained in the product leaving the gasification/pyrolysis reactor Z1.

7. Claims 6 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sass (US 4,322,222) as applied to claims 1 and 2 above.

**Regarding claims 6 and 23,** Sass further discloses said zone Z5 includes:

- a first zone Z5 (68) including transported fluidized bed combustion means for combusting part of the essentially solid phase coming from zone Z3 and/or Z4 (68 is a furnace see Fig. 1),
- a zone Z6 (72) for separating the gaseous phase and the essentially solid phase coming from said combustion, and means for transferring the heat-carrying solid coming from said combustion, to zone Z1 (via conduits 76 and 24).

Sass, however, does not disclose a second dense fluidized bed combustion means (zone Z7) which combusts the solid phase coming from said combustion zone Z5.

However, such a modification is nothing more than a duplication of parts/process steps. Treating the solids from separator 72 in a second combustion zone would be a duplicate process step as taking the solids from separator Z4 and combusting them in Z5. Providing a duplicate combustion zone (Z7) would amount to a mere duplication of parts. It has been held that mere duplication of parts has no patentable significance unless a new

and unexpected result is produced. *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669, 124 USPQ 378 (CCPA 1960).

***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments filed 11/17/08 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by amendment.

***Conclusion***

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MATTHEW J. MERKLING whose telephone number is (571)272-9813. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexa Neckel can be reached on (571) 272-1446. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner, Art Unit 1795

/Alexa D. Neckel/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795